

UTILITY TEMPLATE INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read these instructions carefully)

Prior to preparing your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), you should obtain:

- (1) water testing results for the previous year; and
- (2) violations notices from the State of Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) (if applicable); and
- (3) any waivers, variances, or exemptions issued by the DWP (if applicable).

The Utility Template form is primarily intended for municipal community water systems, serving more than 500 persons. For a complete description of the CCR Rule requirements, please reference 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, which is available on-line at <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/ccr/ccrfact.html>. Alternatively, you may also contact the DWP at (207)287-2070 or the EPA Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more information about the CCR Rule.

I. INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Water System's Name.
- ◆ Describe service area, ie. towns of ... are served by water system.

II. WATER QUALITY

- ◆ List name(s) of certified laboratories that do testing for your water system.
- ◆ (If applicable) Variance, Exemption and/or Waiver - the report must contain:
 - (1) the date on which the variance, exemption and/or waiver was issued;
 - (2) an explanation of the reasons for the variance, exemption and/or waiver;
 - (3) a status report on the steps the system is taking to install treatment, find alternative sources of water or otherwise comply with the terms and schedules for the variance, exemption and/or waiver; and
 - (4) a notice of any opportunity for public input in the renewal of the variance, exemption and/or waiver.

**For example: Mayberry water system was granted a "Synthetic Organics Waiver" (Phase II/V) from (1/1/96-12/31/98). This is an exemption from the testing/monitoring requirements for pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other industrial chemicals.*

- ◆ (If applicable) Violations - the report must contain:
 - (1) the date of violation;
 - (2) an explanation of the violation;
 - (3) include the corresponding Health Effects Language in the attached Health Effects Language Addendum; and
 - (4) describe the steps the water system has taken to correct the violation.
- ◆ (If applicable) Filtration and Disinfection Violations – the report must contain the following paragraph:

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Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

- ◆ (If applicable) Arsenic: A system which detects Arsenic at levels above 25 ppb, but below the MCL, must include the following paragraph:

U.S. EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for Arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

If test results are between 6 ppb and 10 ppb, then the following informational statement is required:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

- ◆ (If applicable) Nitrate: A system which detects Nitrates at levels above 5 ppm, but below the MCL, must include the following paragraph:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

- ◆ (If applicable) Lead: A system which detects Lead above the action level in more than 5%, and up to and including 10% of the homes sampled, must include the following paragraph:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to Lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that Lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated Lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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III. WATER SUPPLY/SOURCE INFORMATION

- ◆ List the source(s) of the water delivered by the community water system. Indicate whether the source(s) is/are a dug, drilled or gravel packed well and the location(s) of each. If the source(s) is/are a waterbody(ies), please fill in commonly used name and the location(s) of each (attach a Delorme Atlas or U.S.G.S. topographic map if necessary). A small graphical representation of the watershed area or wellhead protection zone is a nice touch.

IV. SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

- ◆ Describe water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. If a local ordinance has been established to protect a water shed area – the report must notify consumers of the availability of this information and the means to obtain it.

V. WATER SYSTEM DATA

- ◆ Number of miles of water main.
- ◆ Number of customers served by water system, during year of report.
- ◆ Number of fire hydrants.
- ◆ Yearly and daily water production.
- ◆ Storage tank(s) capacity.
- ◆ Describe water treatment techniques (i.e. filtration, aeration, pH adjustments, etc.).
- ◆ Describe water disinfection techniques (i.e. sodium hypochlorite, chloramine, ozonation, etc.).

VI. HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ For the year of report.
- ◆ Indicate water system's name.
- ◆ Describe recent system improvements (i.e. mains installed, replaced, service area extensions, pump stations, etc.).

VII. FUTURE PLANS AND NEEDS

- ◆ Water system's name.
- ◆ Describe future (proposed) system improvements (i.e. mains installed, replaced, service area extensions, pump stations, etc.).

VIII. OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- ◆ Business office telephone number and fax number.
- ◆ Treatment facility telephone number and fax number.
- ◆ Date, time and location of regularly held public meetings or board meetings.
- ◆ Water system's mailing address.

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- ◆ Water system's e:mail address or web site (if available).
- ◆ List Board of Trustees names and titles.
- ◆ List Employees names and titles.
- ◆ In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents (e.g. French Canadian's), the report must contain a telephone number where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in the appropriate language (if applicable).

IX. TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

- ◆ List the highest detected level -or- the highest monthly average for each of the detected regulated contaminants in the table, below the column labeled "Actual Test Results". In general, report results as you would report them for compliance purposes. More specific reporting criterion:
 - (1) Turbidity: Report results in the same way you would for compliance purposes, depending on whether your system is a filtered or unfiltered surface water source, or a ground water source. For surface water sources, report the highest monthly average and the range. For ground water sources, report the highest annual test result. Depending on your source, if the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) is exceeded – then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
 - (2) Coliform: Report the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. If a system has a positive and one or more of the rechecks are positive – then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR. For systems collecting 40 or more samples per month, you must report the highest monthly percentage of positive samples. If a system has more than 5% positives in a month – then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
 - (3) Lead and Copper: Report the 90th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level. If the 90th percentile action level is exceeded - then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
 - (4) Fluoride: For systems that fluoridate, report the highest monthly average and the range. For systems that do not fluoridate, report the highest annual test result. If the MCL is exceeded - then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
 - (5) Total Trihalomethanes: Report results in the same way you would for compliance purposes. Report the highest monthly average and the range - for the sum of all TTHM compounds. If the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) is exceeded – then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
 - (6) All Others: Report the highest annual test result or back to the last available test result (no older than 5 years). If the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) is exceeded – then the corresponding Health Effects Language must be included in the CCR.
- ◆ You must clearly identify or highlight contaminants which exceed MCL (i.e. bold print, asterisk).
- ◆ Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the table must include the date and results of the most recent sampling.

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- ◆ *If the contaminant was below detection limit (BDL) or zero, then indicate "BDL" or Not Detected "ND". Data older than 5 years need not be included.*
- ◆ The data must be derived from data collected to comply with U.S. EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements for:
 - (1) contaminants subject to an MCL, action level or treatment technique (regulated contaminants);
 - (2) other contaminants for which monitoring is required (unregulated contaminants); and
 - (3) monitoring for disinfection by-products or microbiological contaminants, in accordance with 40 CFR §141.142 and 141.143.
- ◆ **Include the following contaminants in the table only if applicable, as follows:**

Cryptosporidium: If the system has performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* which indicates that it may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:

- (1) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and
- (2) an explanation of the significance of the results.

Radon: If the system has performed any monitoring for Radon which indicates that it may be present in the finished water, the report must include:

- (1) the results of the monitoring; and
- (2) an explanation of the significance of the results.

Other Unregulated Contaminants: If the system *has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water*, the system must determine if the U.S. EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). If an NPDWR has been proposed or a health advisory has been issued, the report may include:

- (1) the results of the monitoring; and
- (2) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

Additional monitoring results may be displayed on 8 ½" x 14" sheets attached to table.

X. HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

- ◆ (If applicable) For each regulated contaminant which exceeds the MCL, the system must make the appropriate reference in the attached Health Effects Language Addendum, to describe the potential

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health effects. *Note: If there were no MCL exceedances, or violations then you may disregard the attached Health Effects Language Addendum.*

XI. REPORT DELIVERY

- ◆ Each community water system must submit to the DWP a copy of the report to be distributed to your customers. Please send a copy of your CCR to:

Attn: Scott Whitney
State of Maine
Drinking Water Program
10 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0010

- ◆ Basic Delivery Requirements: Except as provided below, each community water system must mail one copy of the report to each customer. In addition, the system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the State Drinking Water Program. Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request.
- ◆ Systems serving 100,000 or more persons: Community water systems serving 100,000 or more persons must post their current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.
- ◆ Record Keeping: Water systems must retain copies of its CCR for no less than 5 years.

XII. CERTIFICATION

- ◆ Within 3 months of the delivery - the water system must submit to the DWP a Certification that the CCR has been:
 - (1) distributed to its customers; and
 - (2) the information is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring.

The CCR certification is due no later than October 1st each year. See attached CCR Certification Form, which you may use. Note: You may submit an equivalent version of the Certification, provided the content requirements (mentioned above) are generally the same.

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CCR Certification Form

CWS name: _____

PWSID#: _____

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below: (check all that apply):

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: _____

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

_____ posting the CCR on the Internet at _____.

_____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).

_____ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

_____ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

_____ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).

_____ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

_____ delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

_____ Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site (required for systems serving greater than or equal to 100,000 persons).

_____ Delivered CCR to other agencies as specified by the primacy agency (attach a list).

Certified by: Name _____
Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

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ADDENDUM: HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

Biological Contaminants:

- (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
- (2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliform and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Germs in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or fatigue.
- (3) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Organic Chemicals:

- (4) 2,4-D. Some people who drink water containing the weed-killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver or adrenal glands.
- (5) Alachlor. Some people who drink water containing Alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (6) Atrazine. Some people who drink water containing Atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
- (7) Benzene. Some people who drink water containing Benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (8) Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]. Some people who drink water containing Benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (9) Carbofuran. Some people who drink water containing Carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous systems.
- (10) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing Carbon Tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (11) Chlordane. Some people who drink water containing Chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (12) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing Chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (13) Dalapon. Some people who drink water containing Dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
- (14) Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate. Some people who drink water containing Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
- (15) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Some people who drink water containing Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (16) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience some kidney damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (17) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-Dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
- (18) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-Dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
- (19) 1,2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-Dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (20) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-Dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

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- (21) cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (22) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (23) Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride). Some people who drink water containing Dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (24) 1,2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-Dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (25) Dinoseb. Some people who drink water containing Dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (26) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Some people who drink water containing Dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (27) Diquat. Some people who drink water containing Diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
- (28) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (29) Endothall. Some people who drink water containing Endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
- (30) Endrin. Some people who drink water containing Endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (31) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing Ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to the liver, kidneys, central nervous system and/or eyes.
- (32) Ethylene Dibromide. Some people who drink water containing Ethylene Dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (33) Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing Glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
- (34) Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nervous system or liver damage.
- (35) Heptachlor. Some people who drink water containing Heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (36) Heptachlor Epoxide. Some people who drink water containing Heptachlor Epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (37) Hexachlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing Hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (38) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Some people who drink water containing Hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
- (39) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing Lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
- (40) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing Methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (41) Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl-Ether (MTBE). Based on limited sampling data currently available, most concentrations at which MTBE has been found in drinking water sources are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. MTBE is currently under EPA review.
- (42) Oxamyl [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing Oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
- (43) Pentachlorophenol. Some people who drink water containing Pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (44) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing Picloram well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (45) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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- (46) Silvex (2,4,5-T). Some people who drink water containing Silvex well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (47) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing Simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
- (48) Styrene. Some people who drink water containing Styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys or circulatory system.
- (49) Tetrachloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing Tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (50) Toluene. Some people who drink water containing Toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
- (51) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (52) Toxaphene. Some people who drink water containing Toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could suffer from kidney, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (53) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
- (54) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-Trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system or circulatory system.
- (55) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-Trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune system.
- (56) Trichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing Trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (57) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing Vinyl Chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (58) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing Xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Inorganic Contaminants:

- (59) Antimony. Some people who drink water containing Antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
- (60) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing Arsenic well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (61) Asbestos. Some people who drink water containing Asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
- (62) Barium. Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (63) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing Beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
- (64) Bromate. Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience gastrointestinal, hearing or kidney damage.
- (65) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing Cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (66) Chlorite. Some people who drink water containing Chlorite in excess of the MCL over many years could develop hemolytic anemia.
- (67) Chromium. Some people who use water containing Chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
- (68) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.
- (69) Cyanide. Some people who drink water containing Cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

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- (70) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing Fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones.
- (71) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing Lead in excess of the Action Level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
- (72) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic Mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (73) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing Nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
- (74) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
- (75) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
- (76) Thallium. Some people who drink water containing Thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their blood, problems with their kidneys, intestines, or hair loss.

Radioactive Contaminants:

- (77) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and emit a form of radiation known as Alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing these Alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (78) Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing Radium 226/228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (79) Uranium. Some people who drink water containing Uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (80) Radon. Some people who drink water containing Radon in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Others:

- (81) Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite which may cause nausea, vomiting, gastroenteritis, diarrhea and associated abdominal cramping. Cryptosporidium contamination of a water supply is a significantly more serious problem among persons with HIV/AIDS or other immunosuppressive conditions, who may suffer chronic and debilitating diseases as a result of infection.
- (82) Giardia lamblia. Giardia lamblia is a protozoan parasite which may cause chronic diarrhea with associated bloating, fatigue, anorexia, cramps and weight loss.